

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of potassium and sodium iodids, extracts of vegetable drugs including colchicum, alcohol, and water, flavored with essential oils including methyl salicylate.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the labels and accompanying circular contained the following statements, designs, and devices regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, (bottle label) "* * * For Rheumatism * * *," (carton label) "* * * For Rheumatism * * * Muscular, Articular, Inflammatory, * * * Sciatica, Rheumatic Neuritis, and Stiffness and Soreness of the Joints and Muscles, * * * Lumbago and all Muscular and Nerve Pains of Rheumatic Origin * * *," (circular) "* * * For Rheumatism * * * treatment for the various forms of rheumatism. * * * successful treatment of Rheumatic Diseases * * *," which were false and fraudulent in that the said article would not produce the curative or therapeutic effects which purchasers were led to expect by the said statements, designs, and devices, and which were applied to the said article with a knowledge of their falsity for the purpose of defrauding purchasers thereof.

On June 5, 1922, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

10491. Adulteration of oranges. U. S. * * * v. 463 Cases * * * of Oranges. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 16096. I. S. No. 3921-t. S. No. C-3478.)

On March 6, 1922, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 463 cases of oranges, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the California Fruit Growers Exchange, from Highland, Calif., on or about February 24, 1922, and transported from the State of California into the State of Oklahoma, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part, respectively: "Grove Brand, Washington Navels, Packed by Highland Fruit Growers Association, Highland * * * California"; and "Cactus Brand Washington Navels, Packed by Highland Fruit Growers Association * * *"

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted in whole or in part of a decomposed vegetable substance.

On March 10, 1922, the California Fruit Growers Exchange, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree for the condemnation and forfeiture of the property, judgment of the court was entered finding the product adulterated and ordering that it be released to the said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$2,000, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the car containing the product be reconsigned to New York, N. Y., and salvaged under the supervision of this department, the bad portion destroyed and the good portion delivered to the said claimant without condition.

C. W. PUGSLEY, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

10492. Misbranding of olive oil. U. S. * * * v. 100 Gallon Cans, 40 Half-Gallon Cans, and 80 Quart Cans * * * of Olive Oil. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 15919. I. S. Nos. 3591-t, 3592-t, 3593-t. S. No. C-3400.)

On January 13, 1922, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 100 gallon cans, 40 half-gallon cans, and 80 quart cans of olive oil, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Minneapolis, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Nasiacos Importing Co., Chicago, Ill., December 10, 1921, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Minnesota, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Athlete Brand Pure Olive